GRANT.

Additional Details of the Actions of the 25th Inst.

The Movement Designed by the Enemy to be General

Slight Firing, but No Signs of a Repetition of His Attack.

General Hartranft's Congratulatory Order to His Troops.

The Battle Field Cleared of the Dead and Wounded.

President Lincoln in the Army of the James,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch FORT STREDMAN, BEFORE PETERSTURG. March 26, 1865. THE BATTLE FIELD CLEARED OF THE DIAD AND WOUNDED

gathered up. BEAVY MUSERTRY FIRENCE. For three hours last night there was heavy musketry firing. It was occasioned by our workmen repairing the abatis in front of this fort. The abatis is now as

The total loss of the Ninth corps in the engagement

of yesterday was 920. The provost marshal of this corps receipted for 1,758 rebel prisoners. Our signal officers reported that they saw the enemy march off, in the direction of Richmond, about five hap-

ospital. Nearly all of them are very badly wounded.

In the same corps hospitals are 309 Union wounded,

Yesterday we gave the enemy 120 wounded and fifteen

dead, picked up on the field. GENERAL HARTHANET'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER. The following congratulatory order has just been

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 12

HEADQUARIES, THEO DIVISION.

NINTH ASMY CORPS, MARCH 25, 1835.

With feelings of pride and satisfaction the Brigadier General Commanding tenders his congratulations to the officers and men of his command for their gallant and heroic conduct in the brilliant and triumplant achievement of to-day, which resulted in the recapture of Fort Bisedman and the entire line, together with battle flags, a large number of prisoners and small arms.

You have won a name and reputation of which veterans might feel proud, and have proved yourselves worthy of being the associates of the brave soldiers of the old Minth army corps; and the General Commanding hopes that this, your first engagement and signal victory, will nerve and stimulate you for the performance of future deeds of gallantry.

To the wounded and to the families of those who have so nobly fallen in defence of their country the General Commanding tenders his most heartfelt sympathies.

By command of

Brigadier General J. F. HARTRANFT.

JNO. D. Bertolette, Assistant Adjutant General.

CAPTURED PLAGS.

on we charged to recover the works the rebel gene-

When we charged to recover the works the rebel gene-fals Rauson, Walker and Lowis were in it, and had a very parrow oscape from capture.

THE LATE REBEL MOYNEST INTENDED TO BE GENERAL.
We learn from good authority that the rebel movement of the 25th was intended to be a general one. When the flag of truce prevailed General Rauson intimated that the rebel failure to accomplish their purpose was attri-butable to a want of energy and co-operation on the part of several subordinate rebel commanders.

THE SIXTH CORPS.

Mr. Chas. H. Hannam's Despatches HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR PETERSBURG, March 26, 1865.

THE LATE ATTACK. have resumed their usual quiet aspect many theories sources it was ascertained that on Friday the rebels were oving troops around to the right of their line. This fact I stated in a despatch I sent you on Saturday morning. The rebel attacking column was composed of picked troops from four divisions, and if the whole forcewhich at the least calculation must have numbered sixteen thousand men-was massed in front of Fort Steed-A few hours afterwards, however, an attack in force was made on the front of the Second lines for the purpose of preventing a concentration of their troops. Reasoning from these facts, and bearing in mind the comparatively small column with which the rebels attacked the Ninth corps, it is reasonable to suppose that the attack on Fort Steedman was merely a feint to cover their more serious demonstration on the

pose that the attack on Fort Steedman was merely a feint to cover their more serious demonstration on the left of our line. The affair was very dieastrous for the rebels, and has cost them at least five thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

WHAT WAS CLINED BY THE SIXTH CORPS.

The ground gained by the Sixth corps is and will be held by them. The position is now strongly intrenched, and the crebels will never again be able to occupy it. Our lines were advanced about haif a mile, and the gunners in the rebel forts are now within easy nucket range of our rifle pits. To-day everything has been quiet, except a few shots exchanged by the pickets.

OUR LOSES.

In the engagement yesterday, in the three corps our loses will not exceed fifteen hundred men, alt told. In this corps the losses number about three hundred and forty. The wounded, after being properly cared for in the division hospitals, were removed to the permanent hospitals at City Point. The dead were suitably interred today in the division burial grounds, with headboards bearing appropriate inscriptions placed on each grave, telling the name, rank and regiment of the occupant.

THE EXECUTATED CONDITION OF THE RESEL DEAD.

The robel dead which I saw yesterday were almost as emaciated in appearance as many of our returned prisoners. They were literally but skin and bone, a fact but to be wondored at when it is remembered that for the last six months their chief article of diet has been a small quantity of corn meal daily.

ANOTHER ATTACK. Fighting has just recommenced on the left. The rebels have attacked the position held by Gen. Getty's division; but at the time and before the mail leaves no particulars can be learned.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

EXPECTATION OF AN ATTACE. This corps has been under arms all day, in the expec tation that the enemy would attack. About noon Gen. Humphreys reported the enemy advancing in two lines of battle upon his left and in front of our right. Upon this report a change in the disposition of our troops was made, and so remained until after dark. The expected attack, however, was not made, and the day, contrary the anticipation of most, passed, not only without a side. It is believed they were so severely punished yesterday that they will be inclined to forbear for some

ne taking the initiative again in bestilities, ONE OF THE CORPS STAFF WOUNDED. After the flag of truce for burying the enemy's dead rom yesterday's fight in front of the Second corps had een withdrawn Captain Halsted, an adjutant general of the corps; Captain Cope, engineer officer; Captain Mal-bon, ambulance officer, and Captain Segabod, aid-de-camp, formerly of the Hungarian service, were riding, near the outer line, when they were fired on by the ene-thy's pickets. Fortunately, all escaped but Captain Seg-abod, who was ait in the shoulder, receiving a severe but not dangerous wound.

The following is a complete list, including our killed.

The Collowing is a complete list, including our killed.

The Collowing is a complete list, including our killed.

Wen. Botts, Co. A, 155th Pennsylvania.

Wousded.

Brevet Colonel J. H. Ewing, 155th Pennsylvania, leg.

H. Wegate, G, lat Delaware, hand.

Ged rey Rott, A. 155th Pennsylvania, shoulder.

Fulbert Richler, A. 155th Pennsylvania, bowela.

Corp. Geo. Tackheiberg, A, 155th Pennsylvania, bowela.

Carp. Thos. Boutgomery, C, 156th Pennsylvania, bowela.

Carp. Thos. C. Sprague, C, 155th Pennsylvania, shoulder.

Thos. B. Beit, A, 155th Pennsylvania, and.

Wen. A. Roberts, A, 155th Pennsylvania, shoulder.

Thos. B. Beit, A, 155th Pennsylvania, arm.

Wen. F. Beit, A, 155th Pennsylvania, arm.

Nichael A. Black, E, 155th Pennsylvania, arm.

Wen. F. Brid, C, 155th Pennsylvania, arm.

Wen. F. Brid, C, 155th Pennsylvania, arm.

Wen. F. Brid, C, 155th Pennsylvania, and head.

Andrew Eddinger, G, 155th Pennsylvania, shoulder.

John C. Wick, C, 155th Pennsylvania, bowels.

Lewis Swartheut, D, 1st Michigan, legs.

Jacob Kennedy, P, 155th Pennsylvania, shoulder.

John F. Gasley, H. Sidd Pennsylvania, shoulder.

Wen. Rensell, C, 20th Maine, head.

Wen. Rensell, C, 20th Massachusetts, shoulder.

Wen. Rensell, C, 2

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch. ' HEADQUASTERS, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN FIRE FRELD, March 27, 1865

Yesterday was rendered memorable by a visit from the President of the Cuited States. The rebels have a saying that the appearance of their bogus chief magistrate, Davis, in any of their armies, is the sure forerunner of defeat and desertion, and instance Chattanooga, Atlanta, chief executive officer of the nation are almost invariably

Although Mr Lincoln was anxious;y expected from an early hour in the morning, and the greater part of the troops were under arms at aight o'clock in the morning,

headquarters awaiting the arrival of the President, wh was expected to call first on General Weitzel Owing to

was expected to call first on General Weitzel Owing to
the lateness of the hour at which he succeeded in reaching our front, he was compelled to strike across the
country for the right of the corps, where Birney's division were drawn up in tine to be reviewed. Information
of this movement on his part was conveyed to General
Weitzel, and in a very few minutes the cavalcade collected at headquarters were dashing across the country
to join the Presidential party.

THE REVIEW.

The review was probably one of the finest the corps
has yet had to boast of. The appearance of the troops
was eminently suggastive of a pientiful supply of rations
and clothing. The troops received the President with
repeated cheers; and when it is recollected
that they were shouting in honor of the man who
had probably done more than any other to break their
chains and make them freemen, it is easy to believe that
their enthusiasm was sincere. After a rapid passage
along the front of the troops they wheeled into column
and passed in review, and when the last flag had been
dipped and the last roll beaten the President, accompanic dby an innumerable assemblage of officers, was already wending his way rapidly to the Twenty-fourth
army corps.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch. GENERAL ORD'S HEADQUARTERS, March 27-A. M.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE TWENTY-POURTE CORPS. Yesterday the President paid his promised visit to the Army of the James, and among other things reviewed the splendid division of troops commanded by General R. S. Foster, in Major General Gibbon's corps, the Twenty-fourth. During this month already General Foster's diarately by three of the leading dignitaries of the gene government-Lieutenant General Grant, the Secretary of himself Mr Lincoln arrived at Varina Land-ing yesterday afternoon, in a special boat, shortly after the armies of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln. the youngest son of the President, Admiral Porter, General Craven and daughter and a large number of friends, who accompanied nim from weathington. As the President passed the naval fleet in the James river he was most cordially cheered by the tars, at which he expressed the greatest possible satisfaction. Arriving at Varina, the President and his party were met by Major General E. O. C. O'rd, Major General John Gibbon and Major General Weltzel, accompanied by their respective staffs, and at once with all speed rode to the front, halting for the accordance of some honors in the Twenty-lifth army corps, near Fort (Harrison) Burdaham. After this he at once proceeded to General Gibbon's lines, where General Foster's division, and part of the division of General Davens, Twenty-fourth army corps, were drawn up. The President immediately passed in review, and was received with well nigh miraculous cheering by the troops, as were General Grant, General Ord, General Gibbon, General Weitzel, General Foster and General Davens. The troops closely approached faultlessness in appearance, and executed all the movements with great precision and taste, much to the gratification of all concerned. After the pageant had ended the President and his friends instantly rode to the James and embarked for City Point. The remark was common throughout yesterday that the President looked enfeobled and thin, and it was not clear to my mind that General Grant was in the best of health.

At this writing quiet continues, though but a few hours will now elapse before we shall have something stirring to write about.

The weather and the roads continue excellent. passed the naval feet in the James river be was mor

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF LIE POTOMAC, }

The engagement here yesterday was, without doubt, the most important and successful for the Union armies that has taken place since our arrival in front of Petersburg. Not only was the enemy met and defeated at every point, but the result demonstrated the fact that bers are ready and anxious to lay down their arms and

Fort Steedman they at once fell to plundering the bag gage in the tents, and all that their officers could do would not induce them to desist. Those who remained in line fought with nothing like the enthusiasm they exhibited last summer, and many laid down their arms

at the first opportunity of reaching the rear.

On witnessing this the rebel officers determined to return to their own lines as rapidly as possible, and, urging their men over the works, managed to get a large portion of the assaulting column back in safety. Hundreds

of the assaulting column back in safety. Hundreds, however, ran and hid in the bombproofs and water there for our men to come and take them prisoners. The number brought in by the Niath corps was reported yesterialy correctly at eighteen hundred.

The loss in this corps is not far from six hundred, the official figures not yet being ascertained.

After the fighting coased at this point of the line it was thought that the attack might have been made to cover a more important one on the left, and consequently the entire army was put under arms to be ready for any emergency.

General Humphreys was ordered to make a reconnoisance in front of his line, in order to develop the enemy's strength and ascertain their movements.

This was done shortly before noon, and the picket line was either driven in or captured for a considerable distance. Our men continued to advance, and part of the division reached and took possession of a second line of slight works; but the robels soon after charged the latter in line of battle, and forced our men sack to the line first taken.

This was principally caused by the antiading fire from

slight works; but the focus our men sack to the line first taken.

This was principally caused by the enfliading fire from two batteries, which they were enabled to throw along this advanced position. From this time until four P. M. the firing was not very severe, the enomy having retired to their works, leaving a strong picket line to hold their pits.

they endeavored to turn the right flank; but G neral billos was as ready to receive them here as at offer points, and they inaily feel back and dasphared, leaving their dead and many wo nded on the feel.

The roar of maskety on this ground was as severe and continue s, for two or tirre hours, as ever beard, and was not surpused even by that heard at the Widorn es. General Miles and his offerers and men, particularly the Irish brigade, receive the highest praise for their gallant behavior on this occasion.

The Thard division, under General Mott, held the entire of the line and repulsed each attack of the enemy with spirit, although the contest here was not so desperate as in front of the First division.

The One Hundred and Twentieth New York regiment and Eleventh New Jersey are highly spoken of for their conduct under Colonel Schoonsulr.

The Second division held the extreme left of the line towards Hatcher's run; the brigade commanded by General Smyth, only were engaged. They advanced at the same time with the rest of the line and took part of the enemy's works, with a number of prisoners.

The losses in the Second corps, as near as can be ascertained, are about aix hundred and fifty, with probably one hundred missing.

Among the casualities are the following:—
Colonel Biles, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsaylvania infantry, wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Aldraus, of the Twentieth Indians, wounded, Major Hamilton, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, wounded, and Captain Stewart, of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, killed.

The engagement between the Sixth corps and the enemy was not so evere as at other parts of the line,

Stewart, of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, killed

The engagement between the Sixth corps and the enemy was not so severe as at other parts of the line, where the Second and Ninth corps fought.

Here also the object of the attack was to feet the enemy and ascertain if the works were occupied in force. Some of the troops finally reached the rebel pickets, and took about five hundred and forty seven prisoners, driving the remainder back to the main works.

The enemy's basicries were very active here, and did a good deal of mischlef.

Firing was kept up till dark, without any attempt on their part to regain the lost ground.

The casualties in the Sixth corps were thirty-five officers and four hundred and fourteen men, among whom were the following:

KILLED.

The casualties in the Sixth corpe were thirty officers and four bundred and fourteen men, as whom were the following:

Sergeant Michael Halloran, 6th Maryland.

H. Henry, 67th Pennsylvania.
James Easter, 67th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Schmidt, 110th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Schmidt, 110th Pennsylvania.

A Griffith, 110th Pennsylvania.

A Griffith, 110th Pennsylvania.

A Griffith, 110th Pennsylvania.

Captain J. W. Mellinger, 63d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Dwight, 122d New York.
Captain S. Oakley, 77th New York battalion.
Lieutenant S. Pierce, 77th New York battalion.
Lieutenant S. Risen, 93d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant S. Risen, 93d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant F. Phillippi, 93d Pennsylvania.
Adjutant L. L. Crawford, 139th Pennsylvania.
Adjutant L. L. Crawford, 139th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Golonel J. G. Pau, 130th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant J. E. McClusky, 139th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant J. E. McClusky, 139th Pennsylvania.
Captain W. Grosbey, 1st Maine.
Lieutenant J. W. Helpley, 1st Maine.
Lieutenant J. W. Helpley, 1st Maine.
Colonel C. A. Milliken, slightly, 43d New York.

Lieutenant J. W. Helpley, 1st Maine.

Colonel C. A. Militken, slightly, 43d New York,
Captain J. Goldthwait, 1st Maine.

Captain J. C. Rample, 139th Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant J. Eogga, 189th Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant J. Eogga, 189th Pennsylvania.

The hospitals of the Sixth corps being insufficient to accommodate all the wounded, Colonel Spaulding, of the Fiftieth New York Engineers, and his officers, not only tendered the use of their handsome church and residences to the surgeons, but rendered valuable aid in caring for the sufferers, making cofice for them and doing all in their power to make them comfortable.

The number of prisoners in our hands, as the result of the day's operations, is two thousand five hundred and seventy-one enlisted men and eighty-eight officers, besides about one hundred and fifty wounded in our hospitals.

An order is being issued to the army congratulating the officers and men on the splendid victory achieved over the enemies of the country, and thanking them for their behavior on the occasion.

To-day a good deal of picket firing has been kept up along the line, but without any casualties, so far as known.

About twenty-five deserters came in this morning.

About twenty-five deserters came in this morning, bringing, however, no news.

All Quiet at the Front. BALTIMORS, March 28, 1865.

A Fortress Monroe letter says the mail steamer ebster, from City Point, reports all quiet at the front.

The Washington Despatch. Washington, March 28, 1865.

A gentleman who to-day arrived from the front says that wille, on Saturday morning, General Grant and the President and his lady were on their way from City and when about twenty miles from that place, General Parke, just from the battle field, approached and gave a stantial account of the fight at Fort Steedman. Lieutenant General Grant Shanked him for his skill and bravery, and the President also complimented him highly for the manner in which he and the officers and men under his command had conducted themselves in that conflict. The party then resumed their journey, and stopped at a fort within a mile and a half of a subsequent action, from the parapet of which they had a good view of the contending forces. They afterwards continued their trip, visiting many points of interest, their extreme stopping place being within six miles of Richmond. On this excursion General Grant and several members of his staif, together with General Sheridan, accompanied the President's party. On their return they witnessed the crossing of Sheridan's cavalry from the north to the south side of the James.

The President has been indulging in riding on horseback, and his health has been considerably improved since be left Washington. He may return in a day or two.

since he left Washington. He may return in a cay or two.

The best possible spirit animates our troops, and promi-nent milliary men seem to be well satisfied with the present aspect of the situation.

The hospital steamer State of Maine arrived here this

Letter from General Grant to the Mana

gers of the Northwestern Fair. The following letter from General Grant, in reply an invitation to himself and Mrs. Grant to attend the great sanitary fair to be held at Chicago, has been re-

great sanitary fair to be held at Chicago, has been received by the managers:—

READCARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }
CITY FORT, VA., March 14, 1865. }

DEAR FRIENDS.—Your kind invitation for myself and Mrs. Grant to attend the great Northwestern Fair, which is to be held in Chicago, commencing on the 30th day of May next, is received. My duties are such as to make it impossible for me to promise anything alend except continued efforts to suppress the existing rebellion, and to render neceices, as soon as I ran, the bumane offices of the Sanitary Commission. Mrs. Grant feels very much inclined to attend your fair, and will do so if, when the time connex, it is practicable. Hoping your success equal to your expectations, the greatness of the cause, and of the growing Northwest, where the fair is to be held, I remain, very truly, yours, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General United States Army.

The Annexation of Canada. The Amnexation of Canada.

CARD FROM THE HON. ROSERT J. WALLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 25, 1865.

ETR.—The NEW YORK HERALD of this morning contains an article from the Montreal (Canada) Gazete [Mr. Walker means the Montreal Telegraph, where the article originally appeared] of the 22d of this month, in which, among other assertions in regard to myself, all of which are utterly unfounded, the following allegation is made:—

"THE NEW ANXIATION SCHEME

among other assertions in regard to myself, all of which are utterly unfounded, the following allegation is made:—

"A statement appeared in this journal some time since announcing the presence in this city of a federal commissioner engaged in sounding the views of Canadians relative to union with the United States, and empowered to assist an annoxation movement with federal money to the extent of \$100,000,000. This statement was denied and ridiculed by the Globe, although its proprietor, as a momber of the ministry, was perfectly aware, from other sources of information, of its entire truthfulness, and the machinations of the commissioner had been the subject of grave debate in the Executive Council. The person referred to was the Hon R. J. Walker," &c. I did not visit Canada as a "federal commissioner," for any purpose whatever; nor do I know the opinions of the administration as to the annexation of Canada to the United States. I have always favored the project myself, but never except with the full consent of England and Canada. To make an urjust war upon Canada, with a view to its annexation, or upon England to secure such an object, would be an structious crime, never contempated by me.

I do not know Lord Monek, the Governor General of Canada, nor his private secretary, nor any of the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, and did it visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, are did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece, where the Canadian ministry, nor did I visit queece,

This last vielt was my first to Canada within the last few years, and gave to just ground for any animasore sets upon the ranges.

I depart from my usual course in bettering this nearpaper article, because the eval in other of the Montreal George is in establed the United States with Royand on this question, in aid of the Southern rebellion. The constitute was violent tory paper, and of course interly hearing to the North, and caverage to the Southern rebellion.

I was treated with great hospitality and kindness by many Canadian government and most of the Canadian people are favorable to the United States in our present struggle. The Canadians are Americans, and the St. Lawrence and the lakes, with their festile valleys, are our joint inheritance. We are one by geography, by mutual intercourse and interfests, nor do I doubt but that we shall have a common destiny. If it was deemed appealent hereafter to present my leave on this subject, I should not deem it necessary to ask the prior assent or sanction of any administration; but it curtainly is not my purpose to embarrase the government at this critical period by any disconsion new of this question.

All educar who have inserted in their columns the article from the Montreal Genetic, will oblige me by publishing this contradiction. Yours, truly,

Arrivals and Departures. Levenroon-Steamship Vigitals.—Mr W R Jones, L Hiller and wire, Joseph Housel and stater, John Anserum, His Conterprise, Mrs Roper and chief, Thouseless, Mrs Roper and chief, Thou McNair, Mr Takier and wife, and do it to ins stores.

THE SOUTH.

Sharp Review of Bood's Report of His Tenvessee Campaign.

General Scott's Military Plans Being Carried Out by the Union Armies.

THE RECRUITMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS. &c.,

Review of Hood's Report of the Operations in Georgia and Tennessee.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 25;]
The report of General Hood of the operations of the Army of Tennessee, while commanded by him, having been ordered by the House of Representatives to be printed, becomes matter of public discussion, in spite of those prad-mial considerations which should have withheld its publication at this time.

General Hood's position before the country is one of no little embarrassment; he is literally before the grand inquest of his country, the liberties of his country. It is not surprising that he should seek to divide his responsibility with General Johnston. To do this, in "a report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while commanded by me (him) from July 18, 1884, to January 28, 1865," he begues with the "6th of May, 1864." He assumed command at Atlanta, but his report opens with operations at Dalton. Thus a period of three months and a distance of two bundred miles are impressed into his service to make a point against his predecessor as the best means of abieding himself. Having thus deliberately opened afresh the unhappy controversy as to General Johnston's removal, he cannot complain if his countrymen look more to justice than to mercy.

General Rood says:—"The results of a campaign do

complain if his countrymen look more to justice than to mercy.

General Hood says:—"The results of a campaign do not always show how the general in command has discharged his duty. The inquiry should be, not what he has done, but what he should have accomplished with the means under his control. To appreciate the operations of the Army of Tennessee, it is necessary to look at its history during the three months which preceded the day on which I was ordered to its command." Why it was necessary to begin with the three months which preceded him rather than the three years, he does not say; but as those three months embrace General Johnston's command, and the three years would have included General Brag also, it was necessary to select a date which, exculpating the latter, would fix responsibility solely opon the former. Whether this unfortunate paragraph was the suggestion of a bitter enemy or the prompting of a footish friend, we cannot say, since it might very well have emanated from either. It is unched General Hood into events for which he had no responsibility, and which, in a report of operations "from July 18, 1894, to January 23, 1895," could only be introduced for the purpose of damaging the military reputation of a brother soldier—no very worthy motive for a chivalrous gentionnan.

When General Hood became military critic and under-

for the purpose of damaging the military reputation of a brother soldier—no very worthy motive for a chivalrous gentleman.

When General Hood became military critic and undertook to review the military operations of his superior officer and predecessor he should have been certain that he himself was not liable to criticism. He should have been able, at least, to have shown a success to contrast with the failure he criticised. But instead of success the remnant of that splendid army turned over to him by Johnston is all that remains. Notes wickers, not one acre of captured territory con he point to. H Johnston gave up Georgia to Atlanta Hood yielded up the State to Savannah, and lost the army that should have protected Georgia and the Carolinas. Sherman's present position is the result of Hood's strategy. General Hood says that General Johnston turned over to him "forty-eight though and seven hundred and fifty total effective." He says:—The official record will show that my losses, including prisoners, during the entire campaign do not exceed ten thousand men. "This would leave thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty men with the Army of Tennessee when turned over to General Taylor. At present it is not prudent to say how many of these men General Taylor has, but the country would greatly rejoic if it could believe that the camp of Tennessee when turned over to General Taylor. At present it is not prudent to say how many of these men General Taylor has, but the country would greatly rejoic if it could believe that the camp of Tennessee when twenty of General Johnston as demoval in the hight. General Hood could not have regarded General Johnston as demovalizing the army by his policy of digging in the day and retreating in the hight. General Hood could not have believed, as his report now alleges, that General Johnston he now charge that the general whom he desired should remain in command of the army was at that time demoralizing and destroying it? How can he reconcile his present criticism with his previo

only ten thousand, he mis not of superiors it is com-trymen, notwithstanding the official character of the figures, are still inclined to believe that there was error somewhere. We publish this report at the request of Gengral Hood's friends. We fear it will do him more harm then his campaign did.

Gengral Hood's friends. We fear it will do him more harm than his campaign did.

The Strength of the Opposition Party at the South.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 25.]

An esteemed contemporary, referring to the late successes over Sherman, says "that famous freebooter is not now having it all his own way. His master in the art of war is in front of him. * * Old Joe Johnston has reanimated both army and people. Our affairs in that quarter wear a much more cheerful aspect," &c., &c.

Our friend adds:—"We are glad to perceive that the tone of the North Carolina press, especially that at Raleigh, which gave aid and comfort to the enemy by its opposition to our authorities, is greatly improved." The same journal, a few days ago, denounced a certain Senator as factious and brawling. We invite the consideration of the writer to the fact that it was "opposition to our authorities" by the North Carolina press and others, and especially by the Senator designated, that produced this more cheerful aspect in our affairs; that restored "Old Joe Johnston" to command, and that prevented the famous freebooter Sherman from continuing to have it all his own way. Only "opposition to our authorities," long continued and most stubbornly resisted, secured the removal from the command of the army opposing Sherman of that genius of mischanes, Bragg. The same "opposition" had to make itself feit before Hood was relieved; and even then nothing but the most determined and strennous "opposition" could have secured the restoration of Johnston. "Opposition" could have secured the restoration of Johnston. "Opposition" could have secured the restoration of Johnston. "Opposition" could have secured the transfer of the direction of military affairs from the President to General Lee. "Opposition" could have secured the restoration of Johnston. "Opposition" caused the change in the War Office, and that in the Commissary Department. To these changes we owe the improved aspect in our affairs, upon which our contemporary congratulates the count

The Negro Troops at the South.

How they are to be received in the confederacy.

There has been issued from the Adjutantic eneral's office an order relative to the mode in which colored troops are to be recruited in the confederacy. We copy that portion of it showing the working of the system:—

The recruiting service, under this act, will be conducted under the supervision of the Adjutant and Inspector General, according to the regulations for the recruiting service in the regular army, in so far as they are applicable, and except when special directions may be given by the War Department.

Eithers will be assigned or appointed for each State, an officer who will be charged with the collection, enrolment and disposition of all the recruits that may be obtained under the first section of this act. One or more general depots will be established in each State, and an anitable number of officers will be desired for duty in the staff departments of the depots. There will be assigned at each general depot a quartermenter, commissary and surgeon, and the beadquarters of the superintendent will be assigned by order from the officer or by the General.

be assigned by orders from the office, or by the General in-Chief.

The enlistment of colored persons under this act will be made upon printed forms, to be introduced for the purpose, similar te those established for the regular service. They will be executed in duplicate, one copy to be returned to this office for file. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with his owner's consent and with the apprehation of his master, by a written instrument, conferring, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man, and which shall be filed with the superintendent. The on-listment will be made for the war, and the effect of the enlistment will be made for the war, and the effect of the enlistment will be the place the slave in the military service conformably to this act. The recruits will be organized at the camps in squads and companies, and will be subject to the order of the General-in-Chief, under the second section of this act.

The superintendent in each State will cause a report to be made on the first Monday of every month, showing the expenses of the previous month; the number of recruits at the various depots in the State; the sumbor that have been sent away, and the feethnation of each. His report will show the names of all slaves recruited, with their age, description and the hames of their meaters. One copy will be sent to the General-in-Chief and one to the Adjutant and Inspector Queeral.

The appointment of officers to the companies to be formed of the recruits at oresaid will be made by the President.

To facultate the restricts at oresaid will be made by the President.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 25]
Daily accessions are made to Major Turner's negro
troops, now being drilled and organized at Smith's factory, on the corner of Twenty-first and Cary streets, by
Lieutenant Virginius Boissieux. At five o'clock yesierday afternoon we witnessed a drill at their barracks, and
have no bestitation in saying that, for the time they have
been at it, as much aptness and proficiency was displayed
as is usually shown by any white troops we have ever
seen.

General Scott's Plan of Conquering the South being Carried Out.

From Richmond Dispatch, March 25 ;
The plan upon which the war is now carried on by the federal government is, undoubtedly, that originally requimented by General Scott, which was the occupation of the Mississippi valley and the bisection of the remaining portion of the confederacy through Tennessee and Georgia. We have not before us the letter of General Scott to Lincoin, in which he laid down his plans in dotail, but, as far as we can recollect, they correspond substantially with the recent movements of the federal troops, especially those under General Sherman. The impatience and hot haste of the federal government rejected the counsels of General Scott at the beginning, but experience compelled them to adopt, infitts end, the programme of Scott, who, they have discovered, a, after all, their greatest general. Vain as a peacock, and an incredible equitst, he has, nevertheless, the most military head in the United States on kir tall thoulders. But though his plan be ever so good, subjugation is by no means certain, for there must be a hand to execute as well as a head to design; and, even with both, the spirit of the country must be subdued before, in such a territory as ours, subjugation is possible.

To General Scott, a son of Virginia, belongs the unenvi-

country must be subdued before, in such a territory as ours, subjugation is possible.

To General Scott, a son of Virginia, belongs the unenviable glory of every efficient movement which the federal armies have made for the conquest of his native country. Grant, Sherman & Co., who are the prominent actors in the scene, are but the tools with which the designs of the old chieftain are carried out. They are getting great names; but are no more entitled to the honor—if they accomplish their work—than masons and carpenters to the credit of some grand architectural conception which their hands have simply embodied in stone and wood. We recognize in Winfield Scott, of Virginia, the military master spirit of the federal war, and are willing he shall enjoy all the satisfaction he can derive from that admission.

he shall enjoy all the satisfaction he can derive from that admission.

We wonder how the old man, now tottering on the confines of the grave, feels as he thinks of the part he has played in this terrible tracedy. We know that he advised Mr. Lincoln, before giving him his plan for the prosecution of the war, to say to the seceding States, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace;" and yet, knowing that this was the course which wisdom and humanity alike dictated, he lent his powerful aid to a course opposed to his own sense of policy and of the true interests of the country, and shaped out the way and manner of striking down to the dust the land that had given him birth, that had nourished and cherished him, and delighted to heap honors upon his head. It must be a dismal sight, even to his eyes, to see the mother that bore him bleeding at every pore from wounds which his hand has inflicted—to behold such a people as he knows the people of his hirelings. But she will survive him and his schemes for her destruction. She will come out of this contest with no stain upon her ancestral glories, and will try to forget that she ever bore such a son as Winfield Scott.

Another Rebel Commissary General of Prisoners.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 69.
ADJULANT AND INFECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, March 24, 1866.

VII. Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles, P. A. C. S., is constituted Commissary General of Prisoners, and will at once enter upon his duties as designated in paragraphs first, second and third General Orders No. 84 (1864.)

By command of the Secretary of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JNO. WITHERS, Acting Adjutant General.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Over-Fallure of the Effort to Create a Sensation on the Subject-The Steam A Point of Scandal-The Legislation the Bounty Question, &c., &c. OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The effort to get up an excitement about New York Broadway and Crosstown bills, which had been made a special order, were overborne by the pressure of bills but really little consideration made of these affairs here. The officers and paid agents of the steam railroads running into New York city are making frantic efforts to impress everybody into service upon their schemes. The Hudson River Railroad Company having established city horse cars upon their route below Thirtieth street, are exceedingly anxious about their success, as horse cars upon their route below Thirtieth street, are exceedingly anxious about their success, as they have occasioned large expenses for horses, stables, cars, &c. Last week Oliver Charlick, Clark, Tobin and others of the Hudson River directors, in cooperation with the same management on the Bariem road defeated, in Assembly, what is known as the parallel railroad combination. The bill defeated contained a long list of corporators, put in the bill as friends of various leading men in the State and of the Assemblymen and some of the State and of the Assemblymen and some of the State and of the Assemblymen and some of the State and of the Assemblymen and some of the State officers. Happrogress indicated a strength of upwards of seventy votes and the certainty of its passage. But means were usel to reduce its popularity in a very sudden and unexpected manner, even, it seems, while the bill was on its passage. The process used for achieving this result has been loudly discussed here and made the occasion of some acandal. It presents, perhaps, the only tangible point of this nature this session. The indigitant friends of the defeated parallel propose to resuscitate their measure either by resuming it in the Senate or making it an amendment to another bill pending in the House.

The motion of Senator Fields to proceed with the order of third reading of bills overbore the Broadway and Crosstown bills, but occupied the Senate until its adjournment. The joint rule giving precedence to this order of business operates in a very wholesome manner upon any filbustering or wante of time.

FINAL AMENDMENTS TO THE BOUNTS BILL.

The Senate to day, passed the bill amending the Bounty act. This law has been now four times amended in conformity with the wishes of the Comptroller of the State. It has been repeatedly declared that every point was settled in regard to this bill, and that all obstruction was removed to the immediate raising of the necessary subscriptions. But it appears that the capitalists have been removed to the

rantine Warehouse Bill, &c. ALBANT, March 28-11:10 P. M.

A large attendance of prominent men, interested in the educational organizations of the State, assembled in the Ascembly chamber this afternoon, to hear Lyman Tremain on the bill creating the Cornell University. Se-nator White explained the bill in an opening speech. Gerrit Smith, Whilam Kelly and a long list of trustees of the Agricultural College and members of the Agricultural Seciety, were present. Heavy Smith and some clergymen appeared to answer the argument of Mr. Tremain, but apparently concluded that their tester tactice would be in further delays which was granted, although to day was set down for a final hearing. Mr. Tremain's argument was a clear and powerful expectation of the splendid results to be realized from the Cornell University, endowed with one million acres of public lands from the University, endowed with one million acres of public lands from the University of heart of that a million deliars cash and two bundred some of find to the beautiful fown of lithes. He illustrated the necessity of mainstaining the integrity of this endowment by prompt action, and the furtility of the sort to divide it by little framents for the support of the half starved professorables of a furnisher of the small college throughout the Siate, which is understood to be the aim of the parties in obstructing the bill. Greater importance and integers attaches to the measure than any other completed the farming districts of the State.

A thorough discussion was and this opening of the

recruiting therefor are anthorized to muster their men into service as corolled. As soon as curolled and mastered the men will be sent, with descriptive laid, to the depots of rendezvous, at which they will be instructed until assigned for service in the field. When the organization of any company remains incomplete at the expiration of the time specified for its organization, the companies of detachments already mustered into service will be assigned to other organizations, at the discretion of the General in Chief.

It is not the intention of the President to grant any authority for racing regiments or brigades. The only organizations to be perfected at the depots or camps of instruction are those of companies, and, in exceptional cases, when the slaved are of one estate of buttained, consisting of four companies; and the only authorities to be issued will be for the rasing of companies. All larger organizations will be left for future action, as experience may determine.

Personal Instelligence

**The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The Wheeling (W. Va.) Jaielly, secor of the 25th, The The The This part of the 25th, The The The The The This Processing the t

Personal Intel'i gence.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Intel'i, encor of the 25th, says:—General Kelley is on a few day." visit to the city. He has not yet been exchanged, He is looking mone the worse for his Richmond trip, and, with the exception of a cold, feels note the worse. While in prison, as we have already mentioned, he and his contrades were visited by many of the rebels from this vicinity, all of whom seemed willing and anxious to mitigat, the inconveniences of Libby life by attentions and assistance. But for the fact that the General is on parole, we should be gled to publish some incidents in his experience. We may state, however, that the rebels from here abouts are anything but the comfortable and contented individuals that some of us once knew them to be.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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telligence of the week.
While all the other weekly papers have increase cent the WEERLY H . Live is mailed at the old rates :-One Copy for one year.....

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OF
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Is now publishing in this city. The first number is now ready.
The warmest encouragement has been received from the Archbishop of New York and other prelates of the Catholic Church. Each number of THE CATHOLIC WORLD will form a double column octavo magazine of 144 pages, making narly 1.800 pages a year.
The following letter of encouragement has been received from the

mariy 1,800 pages a year
The following ister of encouragement has been received from the
MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

DRAR FATHER HECKER:—I have read the prozpecting which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled "THE CATHOLIC WORLD," which it is proposed publishing in this city under your supervision; and I am happy to state that there is nothing in its whole acope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The wast of some such periodical is witely and deeply felt, and fe samot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejeive at the prospect of having this want if not fully at least in great measure, supplied. With the privilege which van have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Hiropy, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as failure in your vocabulary. Engling that this laudable enterprise will meet with a well merited success, and under God's blessing become fruitful in all the good which it proposes, I remain, reverend dear sir, very truly, your friend and exercise the Control of the

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tion given: Drawings sent.
J. CLUTE, Broker's office, 176 Broadway.

Our devil, rushing into the sanctum the other day, his face beaming through its triple coat of ink, with the "potent presence of an idea," pershed himself upon the imposing stone and delivered the following magnificent epigram:

When the ludies (Heaven bless 'emi)

PLANTATION BITTERS take,
They all exclaim, delighted—
"Onl what a "dust" is DRAKE!"

We would remark, by way of explanation, that the author of the above had been sick with dyspepsis and lowness of spirits for some time, when a fady friend presented him with a bottle of the wonderful BITTERS which his rhyme celebrates, and its effect was imgical enough, not only to cure his dyspepsia, but to produce the tremendous rhythmical specimen of his genius which we have given. Vive is Plantation!

A Passing Remark .- Among the Current events of the day it may be mentioned that of replenished his stock of Promenade, Driving Hats for the season, and that it now comprises

A Secret Worth Knowing-Invaluable

A Beautiful Complexion.—The Genuine and old established LARD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, OR LIQUID PEARL, is prepared only by GEORGE W. LARD. Depot't Fulion atreet. Bruggists everywhers. Ask for Coswell, Mack & Co's Ferro-

A Rare Chance.

I offer selections from my immense assortment of Ready
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Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the corld. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect world. Harmless, reliable, instantaueous. Dyc. Factory at Barclay street. Consum piton—Consumption, we stage of the dis-case, use Dr. WiShiART'S Fine Tree Tar Cordial, which is readly taken up by the blood and carried to the lungs, and the healing principles of the tar act upon the inflamed sores of the lungs, and stop their decay at once, and the pathent's life is saved. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial has great poor to dissolre the thick mucus that stops up the which passages of the lungs and expels it from the system. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial purifies the blood and clearness it of all servolous matter, that is constantly breeding sores, internal and exter-nal. Saltricum, blotches on the face, and all skin diseases, are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial Odice in North Second street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELL HOLD'S drug and chemical warehouse, 598 Broadway, New York.

tionery.—If you want the best refined Candles is the city, call on Mr. ASPELL, just opened at the Erie depole Persons travelling will find it to their advantage to paironize him. Dealer in foreign and domestic Fruits and Confectionery; a fine assortment at the Erie Railway depot, Jersey City. Confectionery, Confectionery, Confec-

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye opplied by skilful artists.

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Gourand's Pondre Subtile Uproces. He from low foreheads or any part of the body. Warney, ad. 63 Broadway, and druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c.; Black db. Firowns simble. Depot, No. 1 Barday st. Soid by all druggists. Highest Premium Lock Stilch Sewing Machines WHEELER & WILSON, 65 Lifeway, See Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Ladica-Use Sterling's Arabirosia pour rate, alos, rabbles, Grecian carls, water ding the hair.